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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG SEPTEMBER 5TH 1913

The Chinese Decennial Report, the first fascicle of those Reports has been published. This deals with the Northern and Yangtze ports, and the aim to present in these Reports a complete summary of the changes, progress and development in each district has been admirably accomplished. The Reports are valuable sources of valuable information, and every student of affairs in China will welcome the third issue of the Customs Decennial Reports at the present time with eager interest. It is only necessary to glance at a few of the instructions given by the Inspector-General to the Customs to find an indication of the interest of these volumes for the general public. For example, they are told to describe under the heading of "Revenue" the general tendency to increase, decrease, or stand still, and to what extent these tendencies prevail. Under Opium, the success of the repressive measures and the decline in the use of the drug form subjects of inquiry. The constitution and working of the Provincial Assemblies are described "with accuracy and comment," and the new procedure in the administration of justice, the establishment of prisons on modern lines, the new system of education, have all received their due attention. This issue of the Decennial Reports (1902-11) practically synchronizes with the termination of Manchu rule in China, but does not deal with the events of the past year, and a half, and the Republic's progress, there has been much progress made in any of these directions—materially not as much as could be wished for, but in fact, considering China's vastness, have been set upon the path of progress, and though there may be some stumbling on the way, there can be no turning back.

Lankets have jumped up 11s. 6 in two days. They are now quoted at 11s. 2 buyers.

Inspector McHardy sent an Indian, who was found unconscious in the Wan-chai district from the effects of a cobra, to the Government Civil Hospital.

Major A. McManus, R.A.M.C., is placed in temporary charge of the Military Hospital, Kowloon, vice Major C. M. Fleury, R.A.M.C., placed on the sick list 1st September.

The inimitable Mr. Frith made his farewell appearance with the Bandmann Company at Singapore last week. He is seeking further success in pastures new, says the Straits Times.

The members of the European branch of the Y.M.C.A. have presented as a wedding gift to Mr. F. C. White, the Secretary, a beautifully carved black-wood table and tea tray.

The typhoon early yesterday morning was close to the Pratas Shoal moving W.N.W. or N.W. The Observatory report yesterday predicted that it would reach the coast between Swatow and Amoy this morning.

The Volunteer Officers show that ten new members have joined the Corps. A Cup has been presented by the Staff Officer for competition in Semaphora Signalling, for which an examination will be held during the Annual Camp. Marks will be allotted both for accuracy and style.

A Chinese girl reports to the police that while passing No. 6, U Lam Lane, when returning from school, she was attacked by two men. One of them took her by the throat and the other pulled from her wrist a pair of gold-mounted bangles. They then ran away.

A Chinese jumped overboard from one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamers whilst it was passing Green Island. He was picked up by the coxswain of the steam launch Cheung Chau, and was later sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. He said he was bound for Singapore and did not want to go there.

PHOTOGRAPHING WARSHIPS.

The following general regulations as to the photographing of H.M. ships have been framed for the guidance of officers who may have to deal with applications for permission to take such photographs: As a rule no objection will be raised to bona fide photographers, whether amateur or professional, taking photographs of any of H.M. ships at sea, provided the apparatus is kept at a distance away at least equal to the length of the ship and a telephoto lens is not used. No photograph may be taken on board H.M. ships without the express permission of the commanding officer. No photograph is permitted to be taken of any of H.M. ships whilst lying in any dock or on a g-side any wharf or jetty. No photograph may be taken in any of H.M. dockyards or other naval establishments without special permission. Permission to photograph particular ships may be withheld, either absolutely or conditionally at the discretion of the Admiralty should the interests of the public safety require it. Photographers not conforming strictly to these conditions incur the risk of being proceeded against under the Official Secrets Act 1911.

## TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## MASSACRE OF JAPANESE AT NANKING.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF TIENTSIN ADVOCATED.

Tokyo, September 4th.

A massacre of Japanese at Nanking has been the subject of long reports and comments in the Tokyo Press.

Mr. Tomidzu advocates the occupation of Tientsin as the Germans occupied Tsi g'ing, and points out that the massacre by disciplined Chinese troops shows a disregard of international obligations. The occupation of Kweichow, he states, was the result of the killing of missionaries, whereas the present massacre was carried out by organized troops, and the loss sustained by Japan was much greater than that suffered by Germany. It is necessary, he argues, to land troops at Nanking and other centres.

Mr. Tomidzu thinks the time is also ripe for a solution of the Manchurian question, and a military officer suggests that a punitive army is also necessary to occupy the territory in order to give force to Japan's protest.

Mr. Oshi, the leader of the Progress Party, holds identical opinions.

[The Mr. Tomidzu mentioned in the telegram we assume to be a Professor in the Tokyo University, who has long had a reputation for his jingoism. He studied law in England and Germany and came very prominently into public notice by the opposition he offered to the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan in 1905. He was in consequence of this attitude compelled to resign from the Imperial University but was reinstated in the following year.—En.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE RECENT MURDER IN SEOUL.

SENTENCE ON MR. MASON SUSPENDED.

Seoul, September 4th.

The sentence of 18 months' imprisonment passed on Mr. Mason, an American, for murdering a Chinese who had committed a rape upon his daughter, has been suspended. This is equivalent to acquittal.

## BIG FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

DAMAGE PLACED AT £250,000.

London, September 4th.

The great bonded stores of Manchester containing quantities of oil, bacon, provisions, three thousand bales of cotton, and two thousand cases of print goods have been destroyed by fire, and the damage is placed at not less than a quarter of a million pounds.

## KING ALFONSO'S CLEMENCY.

ASSAILANT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH PARDONED.

Madrid, September 4th.

King Alfonso has pardoned the man who attempted to shoot him in April last. The assailant was under sentence of death. The newspapers applaud this as a generous act, and describe His Majesty as "a model King."

## THE THAW CASE.

ARRESTED AS AN UNDESIRABLE ALIEN.

London, September 4th.

A Quebec Judge granted a writ of Habeas Corpus to Thaw, who was thus technically free for the moment, but was immediately afterwards re-arrested as an undesirable alien by the Immigration Authorities. It is expected that this means his deportation to the United States.

## BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 4th.

The Bulgarian Commission has arrived, and was received with military honours.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE RECENT DUBLIN RIOTS.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

London, September 4th.

The funeral cortege of the man No'an, who was one of the victims in the recent riots, passed through all the main thoroughfares. It was followed by a strong force of police, and the crowd was perfectly orderly. Many women carried wreaths.

## FIRM ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS.

The employers at Dublin have carried the war into the enemy's country. Four quadrated masters have passed a resolution to the effect that, while they are friendly to Trade Unions, they are of the opinion that the position created by the Irish Transport Union is intolerable. Therefore they would not employ members of that Union and would dismiss any recalcitrant workman without distinction of the Union.

A thousand coal men are already locked out. The Dublin masters' decision has caused great consternation in the city, as it means practically a general lockout of 30,000 men of all industries, shipping being especially affected.

## PAINTERS' STRIKE IN LONDON.

London, September 4th.

Ninety-one firms have acceded to the painters' demand for an extra three half-pence per hour, and the employees of these firms have returned to work, but the increase, amounting to over 6s. weekly each, must be contributed to a fund to support the men whose firms are still holding out.

Mr. Beauchamp, on behalf of the Board of Works, has refused to comply with the Trade Unionist demands to dismiss non-Unionists, and this, combined with the painters' refusal of the masters' offer, has increased the tension.

In London districts the men to-day have pledged themselves to continue the strike.

## DISSATISFACTION OF BRITISH POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

LONDON, September 4th.

The report of the Select Committee with regard to conditions prevailing at the Post Office has been received with dissatisfaction by different sections of employees. At a meeting of the London branch of the Postal and Telegraph Administration a resolution was carried deciding not to enter into negotiations regarding the recommendations in the report, but to demand instead an immediate increase of wages commensurate with the increased cost of living.

The Birmingham branch passed a similar resolution, and a national conference to consider the attitude of the postmen will open at Birmingham on the 20th instant.

## BRITISH OLYMPIC COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITY.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Olympic Games Committee continues drafting detailed schemes for the preparation of athletes, and in regard to wrestling recommends the co-operation of existing athletic, gymnastic, and boxing clubs for the purpose of attracting men to take up wrestling. They are enlisting also the co-operation of Army and Navy officers and Universities and Schools.

## MONTENEGRIN KING'S GRATITUDE TO THE ARMY.

CETINJE, September 4th.

King Nicholas, in a demobilisation order, expressed his gratitude to the gallant Army, which had driven back their hereditary enemy. He exhorts the soldiers to hang up their arms and devote themselves to peace, but to keep their arms always ready.

## EX-KING MANOEL'S WEDDING.

PRINCE OF WALES CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Sigmaringen for Dom Manoel's wedding. He was cordially welcomed by members of the Royal families, and was cheered as he proceeded through the decorated streets to the Castle.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

EXTRICATING THE IMPRISONED VICTIMS.

LONDON, September 4th.

The papers publish full and gruesome narratives of the terrible railway accident in England. Uninjured passengers used a plentiful supply of golf clubs belonging to returning tourists in smashing windows for the purpose of extricating the imprisoned victims. The shrieks of the victims lasted only a minute, and then there was silence.

The dead probably include three missing children belonging to an injured woman and nurse. Some of the dead will never be identified, as only their ashes have been recovered. Glutted heaps of human remains are lying in the waiting room, and the remains are numbered. The description of one, "portion of a child," gives an idea of the condition of the bodies.

The signalman in the last box passed by the two express, when interviewed, said he was astonished to see the second express dash by at full speed, but he was absolutely helpless. Three minutes later he heard the crash, although three miles away.

LATER.

The inquest on the victims was formally opened at Aisgill, and adjourned. Up to the present seven of the dead have been identified, viz., Mr. John Paterson, a London accountant, a Glasgow nurse, three children of Mrs. G. Morrison, of Southsea, her sister-in-law, and nurse.

An heroic effort was made by Guard Whitley, in charge of the Glasgow express, who rushed down the line, placing detonators on the rails and waving a red lantern. He stood horrified as the train dashed past.

## BRITISH LEGISLATORS IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, September 4th.

Lord Emmott, speaking at a luncheon given in honour of the British Legislators who are on a visit to the Commonwealth, said it would be worth while for some of Britain's greatest statesmen to find time to visit the Oversea Dominions.

## HOME RACING.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Breeders' St. Leger, run at Derby on Wednesday, over a course of a mile and three furlongs, resulted as follows:—

Roseworthy ..... 1  
Louvois ..... 2  
Night Hawk ..... 3

Four ran. Won by half a length, three lengths between second and third. The favourite for the Doncaster St. Leger, Louvois, carried the same weight as the winner.

Betting:—9 to 4 against Roseworthy, 13 to 8 on Louvois, 100 to 6 against Night Hawk.

## ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, September 4th.

Hants drew with Leicestershire at Leicester. Yorkshire drew with the M.C.C. at Scarborough. Sussex beat Surrey at Hastings by 21 runs.

## SHELL COMPANY'S LATEST ACQUISITION.

PURCHASE OF A CALIFORNIAN PROPERTY.

The directors of the Californian Oilfields (Limited) announce that they have entered into a provisional agreement, which will be submitted to an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held in due course, for the sale of the undertaking to the Shell Transport and Trading Company and the Royal Dutch Company for £2,000,000. The purchase consideration will be payable as to £400,000 in cash, and as to £1,600,000 in 400,000 ordinary shares of £4 each. The business of the Californian Oilfields (Limited) will be taken over as at December 31st last, and the shares to be issued by the Shell Company will carry all dividend declared by that Company for the current year.

The Shell Transport and Trading Company states that of the 400,000 shares to be given to the Californian Oilfields (Limited) in part payment of the purchase price, only 100,000 shares will be issued by the Shell Company, the balance being given by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company from their own holding of Shell shares.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 4th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honour Mr. J. H. Kemp (Puisne Judge).

TWO SOLICITORS FOR BETTER PROTECTION. The case was called in which Shamir Singh is suing Issar Singh to recover the sum of \$105, being as to \$65, the equivalent of 92 rupees, money lent to the defendant by the plaintiff on the 2nd June, 1910; and as to the balance of \$40, for money lent to the defendant by the plaintiff on February 28th, 1910.

Mr. F. Mason (of Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro's office) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring & Russ). Mr. Mason informed the Court that this was an action for money lent. On the face of the writ it appeared to be statute barred, and that defence had been raised among many others. He had witnesses, however, who would prove that on several occasions, and notably in January this year, there had been repeated promises to repay the debt. The 92 rupees were sent to the defendant while in India, and the other amount mentioned on the writ, \$40, was lent to him personally on his return to Hongkong.

His Lordship—It is rather unusual to have two solicitors for the defence. Mr. Goldring—I am junior Counsel taking a full note for the defence.

His Lordship—I don't suppose you will both want to address the Court?

Mr. Goldring—I do not want to say anything at all. I was going to ask your Lordship to explain to the defendant that two sets of costs would not be allowed in the event of his being successful.

His Lordship—I suppose you have explained that to him?

Mr. Goldring—I have tried to, but it is very difficult without an Indian interpreter.

His Lordship—I will get the Court interpreter to explain.

Mr. Goldring—that will enable me to withdraw with dignity from the case.

His Lordship—I will explain to the defendant that it is a luxury.

Mr. Goldring—There is apparently a considerable amount of heat over this case.

Defendant was called, and his Lordship explained to him the position with regard to the "luxury" in which he was indulging.

His Lordship—In this case you have instructed both Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Goldring?

His Lordship—You are quite entitled to do so if you like, but if you are successful in the action you will be allowed only one set of costs; that is, if you win the action and get costs from the other side, the other side will only have to pay the costs of one solicitor, not of two.

Defendant—I have no objection. The reason I have engaged these two solicitors is to protect myself.

His Lordship—There is no objection to your instructing two solicitors, but Mr. Goldring has asked me to explain that you will have to pay at least one set of costs out of your own pocket.

Defendant—Yes, my Lord. I understand. Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

## WIRELESS STRATEGIC VALUES.

QUESTION OF HONGKONG STATION UNDECIDED.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Pike Pease asked the Postmaster-General whether it was possible for any foreign country, desiring to do so, to deliberately interfere with the working of the Imperial wireless service by the continuous emission of powerful signals of the same wave length as that employed by the Imperial service; whether this destroys the strategic value of such service; and would he say whether it was impossible to avoid such undesirable interference so long as a spark system was employed.

Mr. Samuel: I am informed that deliberate interference is possible; but it can be overcome to such an extent—whether a spark system or some other system is employed—that the strategic value of the service remains practically intact.

Mr. Stewart asked the Postmaster-General whether, in the event of the establishment of an Imperial wireless chain station at Hongkong, messages transmitted from the United States, via either Honolulu or Manila, by either a private or American Government undertaking, would, under our Government monopoly, be received and handled; whether His Majesty's post authorities would arrange to transmit wireless messages to stations under American control; and whether there would be a wireless station at Wei-hai-wei?

Mr. Samuel: The question of erecting a long-range wireless station at Hongkong has not yet been decided, and no conclusion has been reached as to the area of communication should such a station be established. So far as I am aware, the establishment of a commercial station at Wei-hai-wei has not been considered.



## THE MAGISTRACY.

SAN-TAN IN WANCHAI.

Inspector McHardy proceeded against Chinese for playing fan-tan at 14, by Lane. The first defendant was \$100, or three months' imprisonment, and the remainder were fined each, or seven days. During the raid long either fell or was pushed from roof to the ground, and received injuries which required his removal to hospital.

ILLUSTRIOUS PUBLICATION IN HONGKONG.

Cheung San, the editor of the "Lo," a Chinese newspaper antagonistic to the Shih-kai, was charged before Mr. Justice with publishing seditious matter. Detective Inspector Collett asked a formal remand for a week, and for bail to be fixed at \$5,000. Mr. K. d'Almeida, for the defendant, stated that that sum was prohibitive. He was fixed simply to ensure the man's presence, and not to keep him in prison. He thought \$500 would keep him. Collett said it was a very bad case. Case was fixed for Thursday next, bail allowed at \$5,000.

THE BANK-NOTE SEIZURE.

Three men were charged with being in unlawful possession of Kwongtung bank notes, the face value of \$938.

B. L. Bowley represented the prosecution, and Mr. Norington, of Messrs. Brutton & Heit, appeared for the defence. Mr. Bowley asked for a remand, but Mr. Norington pleaded for an early hearing of the case, having regard to the fact that the defendants had already been remanded for one week, and a large amount of it had been asked for by the police. Witnesses from Canton were waiting here. The case was fixed for Wednesday next, bail being fixed at \$5,000 for two of the men and \$2,000 for the other.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE COOLIES IN TROUBLE.

Two private chair coolies employed by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government were charged before Mr. C. N. Orme with assaulting a scavenging coolie. It would seem that the complainant was sweeping the roads when the defendants, who were wearing uniform, got in his way, and he promptly told them to stand aside. They refused, and the complainant then apparently accidentally touched the defendants' feet with a wooden broom which he had taken up. They remonstrated with him for his carelessness, and then proceeded to administer corporal punishment to the poor coolie's back with bamboo poles. Complainant ran away, and they ran after him. An interpreter at the Magistrate's court defended the coolies, and had the other two men arrested. The Magistrate fined the defendants \$3 each.

## PEKING SYNDICATE STATEMENT.

In conformity with the wish expressed by shareholders at the general meeting last December, a circular has been issued by the Peking Syndicate giving information regarding the company's operations before the annual meeting. It states that in October last Mr. Benquet, a mining engineer, was engaged to report upon the company's works in Honan, and that his report, dated January 1913, confirms the favourable statements previously given to the shareholders regarding the quality of the coal and the prospects of the colliery. The recent decrease in the output, recorded in the monthly statements, was caused by the flooding of two of the most productive pits, Nos. 2 and 4. Steps have been taken to increase the output of No. 6 pit to 600 tons per day, whilst a scheme was approved in April last by the directors whereby coal can be worked in the native way, cheaply and without new plant, by small pits which it is hoped will yield up to 1,000 tons per day in due course. Several of these pits are already being sunk. Further, in May last the directors approved of another proposal for putting down a pair of modern shafts near No. 24 Borehole, where good coal is proved to exist at a depth of 300 ft. This plant will be electrically worked from the present power plant, and is estimated to produce 1,000 tons per day. The first shaft on July 2nd was already 120 ft deep, and coal was expected to be reached about the middle of August. As far as practicable, without sacrificing the interests of the shareholders, it has been the directors' policy not to involve the company in any increase of either capital or working expenditure, but in order to meet the consequences of the accidents mentioned the directors have approved of this new development work.

Steps are now being taken to extend the company's activities under the rights conferred by the Honan Concession of June, 1893. In this connection the Syndicate has assisted in the promotion of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

The directors announce that the Agent-General, Mr. J. R. Brazier, is compelled to sever his connection with the company and return to Europe for family reasons. The appointment has been given to Mr. J. P. Kenrick, who has occupied the position of Engineer-in-Chief at the collieries for six years.

It is understood that General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, contemplates resigning next spring.

## PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, August 8th.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The growth of commercial education among French women is most praiseworthy. There was a time when it was commonly assumed that the intricacies of commercial routine were altogether beyond the comprehension of women. This is no longer the case, for the development of commercial education is manifesting itself more and more among the fair sex of this great progressive and wealthy country. Frenchwomen to-day are commercial factors to be seriously reckoned with, and a tribute of respect can hardly fail to be paid to those energetic women who have so patiently and perseveringly toiled till they have become qualified to undertake responsible work of this kind. Frenchwomen are no longer content as heretofore with being taught the rudimentary requisites for a commercial career. We commit a great mistake indeed if we do not consider these new (French) women as being truly serious in their commercial ambitions—another pacific form of women's rights. The commercial field is no longer man's monopoly; not only in France but in practically every other country we note women coming more and more to the front, availing themselves of progressive methods of education. In France this movement is more pronounced as the French term it, or more strongly marked. Experience has shown that those women who have made commerce their special study have first-class fathers, husbands and brothers; the love of commerce runs in the family, in other words. The employment of women in French commercial houses is on the increase. Professors declare that women take greater interest in commercial subjects and are quicker at learning than men. This is a very important admission. While it is a pleasure to encourage such women, one cannot help regretting the commercial backwardness of the men. These budding commercial ambassadors are destined to prove of great service to France, especially as they receive the same kind of education as men at colleges and schools. The ladies pick up foreign languages much quicker than the men, we are told; that has been principally the great drawback of Frenchmen engaged in business. If women continue to make such brilliant progress, they naturally consider themselves entitled to higher salaries; merit should count more than sex.

The French commercial world—to only confine ourselves to this country—is shortly destined to be revolutionized as it has never been before by the presence of talented women in its midst. For years women have been the backbone of France; they are more so now than ever. We find women at the head of all large commercial enterprises; they are the wives and daughters of manufacturers and tradesmen who ensure the prosperity of firms in France, much more so than the men. This does not prevent a business house being known by the husband's name. While the father and son do their share of their work, the wife and daughter guide the concern from a financial point of view, prevent unnecessary expenditure, and being as a rule shrewder observers of all that goes on, they are able to advise for the best. Some of the most flourishing business men in France will proudly tell you that they owe their present position to their clever and thrifty wives, who first started by acting as cashiers. Enterprising firms frequently owe their eminent position to the wife's dowry. If she sincerely loves her husband and has every confidence in his commercial abilities, a French wife will not hesitate to invest part or all her dowry to give the business greater extension. Once she has done that she "controls" the firm, and as long as she is head of the counting-house there is not much fear of the business turning out a failure. While acting as cashier, she keeps her eyes well open, learns all she can, and teaches her daughter or daughters at the same time, until they know as much, if not more, than the husband. This is the chief aim of every true business-woman in France, who, on the death of her husband, is thus able to conduct the business on her own account, and frequently improves it through her exemplary management and keen commercial knowledge.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND CRIME.

Dr. Charles Perrier, police surgeon at Narbonne, in the South of France, concludes from experiments lasting ten years, that thieves and incendiaries have the longest feet; criminals come next, these being followed in regular order of succession by dynamitards, tramps, swindlers, and poisoners.

THE THREE YEARS' ARMY BILL.

As was anticipated, the Senate has passed the three years' Army Bill by 254 votes to 37; the Bill will not therefore need to be sent back to the Chamber, as the conscript fathers or Senators voted,

without amendment. As soon as President Poincaré signs the Bill, it will immediately take effect. The Senate further adopted the proposal to pay 1 franc per day to the wives of all men serving with the colours and half a franc per day for each child. Thus has the French Army been increased by more than 200,000 men; the future peace effective strength being about 700,000 men. The Bill gives to every able-bodied youth of 20 a three years' course with the colours.

GIGANTIC FAILURE.

The unexpected arrest in this city, a few mornings ago, of M. Deperdussin, the famous constructor of aeroplanes, on his return from Belgium has created a great sensation. The ground for his arrest was a charge made against him by a bank, "Le Comptoir Industriel et Colonial," for forgery and swindling. The sum involved is stated to be \$1,500,000. According to M. Deperdussin, who appears extremely depressed, it is the exactions of the bank—25 per cent. interest on its advances—which drove him to bankruptcy. The aeroplane maker states that the business of his firm is so prosperous that he will this year have a clear profit of \$40,000. In addition, he declares the sum of \$52,000 is due him by the Ministry of War for aeroplanes. "Le Comptoir Industriel et Colonial" was M. Deperdussin's financial backer and the said bank advanced him large sums for the purpose of developing his ever-increasing business. As security for them M. Deperdussin deposited his contracts with the French and foreign Governments. It is all-god that in many instances these contracts were bogus ones—hence the inventor's public exposure. M. Deperdussin, who spent \$200,000 a year, financed newspapers and theatrical enterprises besides constructing aeroplanes. He lived like a king, spent a fortune on his numerous mansions and estates. He is likely to commit suicide, and is watched night and day.

## THE "UNSYKABLE" SHIP.

A MASTER MARINER'S INVENTION FOR SAFETY AT SEA.

The question of the unsinkable ship has been occupying the minds of inventors since the *Titanic* disaster, and a Swansea master mariner, Mr. A. Clifton Cairnes, has devised a vessel which in his opinion could not sink after a collision, even if cut in two.

"My ship," he says, "differs from the ordinary straight-sided one, in that she has a concave side, the extending upper portion of which with an inner longitudinal bulkhead making the outer plating at a point above the load water line forms a watertight chamber or holding tank, and the load water line is transverse bulkheads dividing the ship into separate holds extending through the longitudinal bulkhead to the outer plating of the watertight chamber or holding tank, thus dividing it into separate compartments corresponding with the holds."

"In the event of the ship being holed in one, two, or more compartments below the water line, she would, when settling down, rest on her watertight bilting, the triangular formation of which would have the same effect in keeping her afloat, as a lifebuoy would in supporting a man if the ship is damaged above the water line; the bilting would receive the brunt of the injury, and from its triangular formation would have the longitudinal bulkhead intact."

"A vessel of this design cannot sink through collision. Another important point is that the concave side prevents her capsizing, and she would in heavy weather be a dry, fast, and rolling vessel, and be reduced to the lowest possible degree."

## "SPADES ARE TRUMPS."

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The inquest on Mr. Arthur Cattle, a Smithfield butcher who died of heart disease, aggravated by the daily "sprint" which he took under the impression that it kept him in health, has opened once more the question of the exercise which is fitting for a middle-aged man of sedentary occupation. The *Daily Mail* has been busy in collecting a list of the feds in which men induce for this purpose. Some insist on walking up the stairs, others on the bicycle, others on the motor, others on the "tube" stations instead of ascending by the lift, or make a daily excursion to the "spring" for their trains; others, again, take a spade for their lives' sake and dig, dig, dig. One man occupies himself in throwing a stone in front of him as he walks across the Park, and picking it up again.

Of the stair-climbing brigade, we can only say that it is odd that any one should choose the treadmill as a recreation. The "stone-chamber" no doubt acts on some hygienic principle, and we have thought of the peculiar form of exercise known as "digging." But the man who is healthy, if dull, but the man who is ill is the real wise one. If the United States had taken to the spade instead of to fraud, we have no doubt his misfortune would have made him a healthier, happier, and wiser man. But in this dig, a man must possess at least "a touch of the violet earth," in which to dig. That is more than the but-dweller, the lodger, or even many householders, can command. Local authorities in some parts of London, provide hears of soil for the children. Would it not be a good idea to supply them for Peterkin's as well? Many a middle-aged gentleman, when he gets to the seaside, takes to the spade as a duck takes to water, if only he has children round him as an excuse. And, we have no doubt, it does him a great deal of good. Digging is just the exercise the middle-aged man requires. It is slow, it is steady, and it calls into play most of the muscles of the body. For keeping us in health, we firmly believe that "spades are trumps."

## THE KING'S PRIZEMAN. INCLUDED IN BISLEY TEAM BY ACCIDENT.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

A fine touch of irony was associated at Bisley with the final stage of the shooting for the King's Prize, says *The Daily Chronicle*, of July 25th.

With the superb record of having won both the bronze and silver medals, Sergeant Ommundsen, of the 4th Royal Scots, who has been shooting magnificently all through the meeting, was naturally greatly flattered as the winner of what would have been a unique "triple event." Yet, the King's Prize—the most coveted shooting trophy in the world—fell to a young Canadian who was shooting at Bisley for the first time, and was not even included in the Canadian team which was originally selected. He was on the list as known as the "waiting list," and but for the unavoidable absence of another member of his regiment he would not have crossed from the Dominion to the mother country.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Bisley on July 25th, stated:—

The Bisley meeting concluded to-day, when the King's Prize was won by Private H. Hawkins, of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, after an exciting shoot. Lieutenant J. Duff Stuart, the Commandant of the Canadian team, has received the following telegram from the King:—"His Majesty wishes to congratulate Private Hawkins and Canada on his winning the King's Prize."

Lord Strathcona telegraphed:—"Well done, Hawkins. My warm congratulations to yourself and team that Canada for the first time carries away the King's Prize."

The St. George's Challenge Vase went to Private A. G. Fulton, of the Queen's Westminsters, the Gold Medalist of last year, while the Commons succeeded in beating the Lords for the Vixenagrass. The final stage of the King's presented changed conditions so far as the range was concerned. The 800 yards stage disappeared altogether, and the number of birds remained the same, the competitors firing 30 rounds at two ranges—400 and 1,600 yards. The shooting at 900 yards was favoured neither by light nor wind, yet, so far as the leading competitors were concerned, it was marvellously consistent.

Sergeant Ommundsen, who came up from the second stage with 180 points, dropped five only in his 15 shot at 900 yards, while Sergeant Duff, Ommundsen's most dangerous rival, did no worse, for he converted a second stage score of 180 into 150, just a point less than Ommundsen's total. Private Inglis, H.A.C., a point behind Fenby, also added 70 points at the same distance. It was these three, widely scattered on the 1,000 yards range, to whom the crowd was attracted when the afternoon's shooting began. Ommundsen certainly had more than his share of public attention, and his many sympathies, so much so that his successes in the first and second stages won public admiration. By that time, however, it was evident that he could not achieve the coveted record, and word was sent along the assembly-lined ropes that Private Hawkins of Canada, who until then had been neglected, had passed Fenby's score with his third shot. Hawkins steadily increased the distance between himself and Fenby and his tenth shot gave him an advantage of five points. Fenby, shooting the last, and an aggregate of 350. Hawkins, obviously fidgety, looked round at the crowd which had gathered behind his mat, and this apparently unsettled him, for, dropping first two single points and then scoring a maple-ony with his 14th round, he found himself with one shot to go and a bull's-eye to make. This feat he accomplished.

The usual rush was made at the winner, and one of the first to congratulate him was General Sir Douglas Haig, G.O.C., Aldershot. Then, when the range was cleared, and the band of the Royal Sussex Regiment leading, Hawkins was taken to the Council offices. Private Hawkins is a very unassuming Canadian, who is 29 years of age and is married. He is a surveyor by profession and a member of the 48th Highlanders of Canada. Although he has shot for seven years in Dominion meetings, and has won many prizes at them, this is his first visit to Bisley. The prizes were subsequently distributed by the Duchess of Wellington, contrary to custom, there were no speeches. An interested spectator of the proceedings was Major-General E. C. Bethune, the Director-General of the Territorial Force.

This came to a close meeting concerning which there is little left to be said. The incidents, problems, as well as the acute different in every healthy community, have been dealt with from day to day and nothing more remains to be recorded. No man with the welfare of Bisley at heart can be otherwise than anxious as to what the coming months may bring forth, and the programme of next year's meeting can hardly fail to be unpopular among a certain section of rifle-men. All that can be done is to support the Council who may be relied upon to make the best bargain possible. Finally, it may be as well to remember that the distinguished soldiers who are serving at the War Office are a pleasant and popular set of men who have no objection of their own to grind save the efficiency of the forces confided to their care.

## FORTUNE LEFT TO THE GERMAN ARMY.

A remarkable propaganda in favour of the patriotic propaganda is favoured of the German Army Bill is recorded. It was recently announced that a Saxon landowner named Korr, lately deceased, had left all his property to the Emperor. The will, which is now published, provides that the estate, which is estimated at from £100,000 to £150,000, shall go to the Emperor reigning at the time of the Emperor's death, and must be used by the monarch for strengthening the German army and navy. The will is dated early in the present year and was obviously made under the influence of the agitation on behalf of the Army Bill.

Herr Korr's widow, who gets nothing but her dower and an annual pension of £1,000, is reported to intend to dispute the will.

## THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA.

IMPORTS FROM INDIA.

Sir J. McCallum (Paisley, Min.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 16th ult. if the Chinese Government were under treaty obligation to permit its subjects to buy any noxious drug other than opium—for instance, morphine or cocaine; and was it free to forbid the importation of opium from every other country except our own, and did it exercise such freedom to prohibit such importation.

Sir E. Grey.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; as regards the second part of the question, China is free to prohibit the importation of opium from most foreign countries, including Persia and Turkey, but the provisions of the additional article of the Cheetoo Convention apply to opium imported from Persia, and there is some doubt as regards Kincheau.

Sir J. McCallum asked whether the Chinese Government had, by means of the most drastic measures, largely succeeded in stamping out the production of opium by its own subjects; had such means involved the loss of hundreds of its subjects' lives, the immediate sacrifice of considerable national and provincial revenue, and enormous financial losses to its own subjects; and, if so, would his Majesty's Government take measures at once to free China from the further infliction of a traffic thrice declared by this House to be morally intolerable.

Sir E. Grey.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; as regards the second part, his Majesty's Government have no other information than that which was contained in the recent White Paper No. 2, China. As regards the last part of the question, I would refer the hon. member to the announcements which his Majesty's Government have already made on the subject of the opium question and the progressive steps that have been taken by them.

Mr. T. Taylor (Lancashire, S.E., Radcliffe, Min.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that, during the past winter in several provinces in China, notably Fuhien, there were local rebellions by opium farmers against the central Chinese Government's anti-opium edicts; that such rebellions had to be quelled by armed force, and that many hundreds, probably thousands, of lives were lost; and has he any information that these local rebellions have greatly aggravated the difficulties of the central Government of China and have helped to bring about the civil war now in progress there?

Sir E. Grey.—His Majesty's Government have no other information than that contained in the reports from his Majesty's Legation at Peking which were recently laid on the table. There is no reason to suppose that there is any connection between the anti-opium edicts and the civil war.

Mr. T. Taylor.—Has his Majesty's Government received from the Chinese Government a request to be released from the obligation to purchase any further Indian opium; if so, when was that request received and was that request accompanied by an offer by China to pay the freight to some other country of the stocks of Indian opium now awaiting entrance to China in the treaty ports?

Sir E. Grey.—Yes. The Chinese Government's proposal was made in June. His Majesty's Government have not yet sent a reply to the Chinese Government, but we cannot undertake to agree to the proposal except as regards provinces where production of native opium has ceased.

Mr. T. Taylor.—Are all the opium shops in the Chinese-governed city of Shanghai closed; if so, does this closing cause loss of revenue to the Chinese authorities; has the number of opium shops in the foreign settlement of Shanghai lately increased, and how many such opium shops are now open there; is the municipal authority of the Shanghai foreign settlement mainly British; and will his Majesty's Government induce it to follow the example of the Chinese city and suppress the retail sale of opium there?

Sir E. Grey.—I have no information as regards the first three parts of the question, but I am aware that a proclamation was issued at Shanghai last winter by the Chinese Civil Administration ordering all opium shops to be closed by December 31st. The Shanghai Municipal Council is an independent international body over which his Majesty's Government have no control, though I believe the majority of its members are British subjects.

Mr. T. Taylor inquired if the Secretary of State had received any communication from the municipal authority or from the residents in the foreign settlement of Shanghai asking for the annexation of a further portion of Chinese territory to the foreign settlement there; if so, whether his Majesty's Government intended to take any action in response to such request.

Sir E. Grey.—The proposed extension of the international settlement at Shanghai is a matter which has been under the notice of his Majesty's Government for several years past, but no recent communication has been received from the municipality on the subject. His Majesty's Government have a ways been prepared, as they still are, to support any reasonable scheme of extension which may be initiated by the Consular body at Shanghai and receive the approval of the diplomatic representatives at Peking.

Mr. T. Taylor.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware of the public opinion in China against the continuance of our compulsion upon her to take our Indian opium, and that such compulsion is a continual source of friction and difficulty with the Chinese officials?

Sir E. Grey.—The compulsion to which the hon. member refers is the obligation of China to carry out the agreement, freely entered into by her Government, and, as has already been stated, his Majesty's Government see no justification for releasing her from that obligation except as regards provinces where production of native opium has ceased.

Mr. T. Taylor.—Are we to infer then that his Majesty's Government have

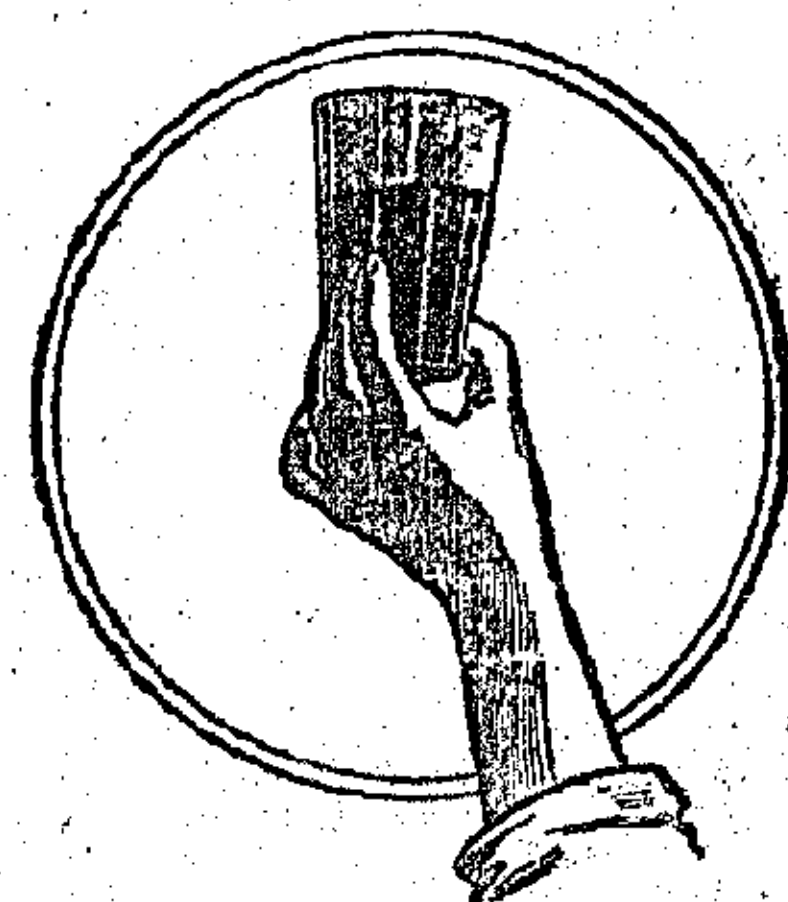
finally decided that, whatever the sacrifices of the Chinese Government, they will compel the Chinese to continue to take opium for an indefinite period? Sir E. Grey.—No. Sir, that is not a fair inference from my answers. (Hear, hear.) Wherever the Chinese succeed in suppressing the traffic in native-grown opium then in that part of the country we withdraw at once any claim to free importation. (Hear, hear.)

## MANILA RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Presiding at meetings of the "A" and "B" debenture bondholders of the Manila Railway Company (1900) Mr. C. J. Cater Scott, in moving a series of resolutions for the increase of the "A" and "B" debenture capital of the Company, said that the object of the directors in obtaining these additional powers was not with any idea of marketing the bonds, but that they might have securities upon which they could raise loans in connection with the expenditure upon the Southern and Northern lines and the development of the new terminal and shops. The latest advice in regard to the receipts of the railway were, he said, exceedingly satisfactory, showing a large increase over those for the corresponding period of the previous year up to date, and he anticipated that the net revenue for this year, after paying the interest upon the guaranteed bonds, would be \$225,000. The directors had received strong proxy support in favour of the proposal from both the "A" and "B" bondholders, with no dissentients whatever. The resolutions were unanimously carried by both classes of bondholders.

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## WESTWARD.

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18,000 tons, twin screws.		Pacific) through Service via
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11,000 tons.		
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STEAMERS	Tons	Sailing
PERSIA	9,000	SATURDAY, 13th Sept. at Noon
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 13th Sept. at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 14th Oct. at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200	TUESDAY, 14th Oct. at Noon
MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY, 21st Oct. at 1 P.M.
NILE	11,000	TUESDAY, 28th Oct. at 9.45 A.M.
MONSOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 8th Nov. at 1 P.M.
PERSIA	9,000	TUESDAY, 25th Nov. at Noon.

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13th Sept. ... PERSIA	15th Sept.	3rd Sept. ... PERSIA	5th Sept.
14th Oct. ... CHINA	16th Oct.	10th Sept. ... KOREA	12th Sept.
28th Oct. ... NILE	30th Oct.	24th Sept. ... SIBERIA	26th Sept.
25th Nov. ... JERUSALEM	27th Nov.	1st Oct. ... CHINA	4th Oct.
5th Dec. ... CHINA	7th Dec.	9th Oct. ... MANCHURIA	11th Oct.

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DESTINATION: SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, "YUKIO" ... On 13th Sept.  
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FRIDAY, 5 SEPT., 1913.

8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HONGSHAN.  
10 p.m. FATSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

SATURDAY, 6 SEPT., 1913.

8 a.m. HONGSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.  
10 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

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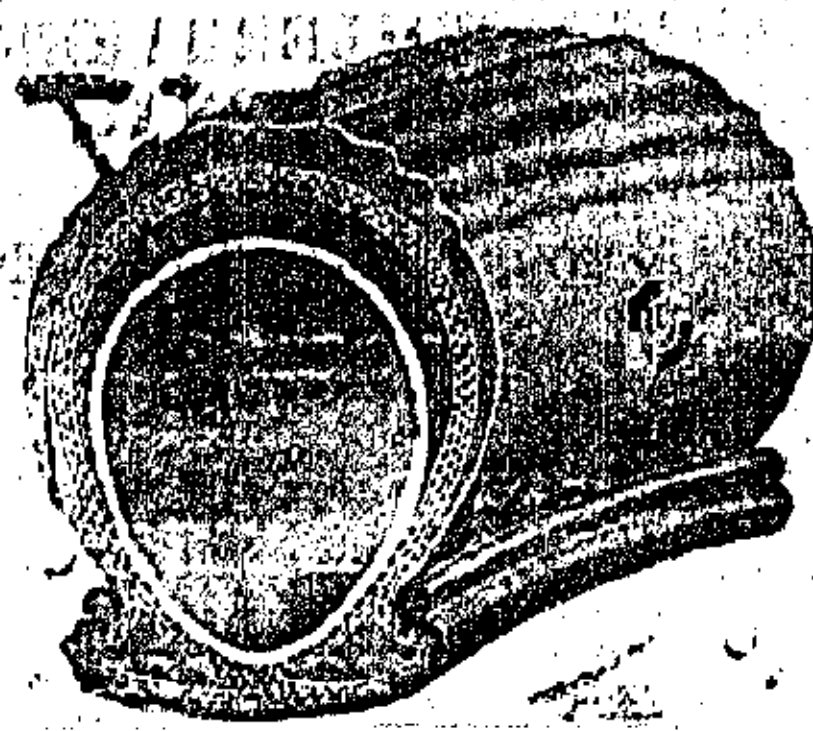
RAILWAY FARES: SHANGHAI TO LONDON EXPRESS: 1st Class, 1st 2nd, 1st 3rd, 1st 4th, 1st 5th, 1st 6th, 1st 7th, 1st 8th, 1st 9th, 1st 10th, 1st 11th, 1st 12th, 1st 13th, 1st 14th, 1st 15th, 1st 16th, 1st 17th, 1st 18th, 1st 19th, 1st 20th, 1st 21st, 1st 22nd, 1st 23rd, 1st 24th, 1st 25th, 1st 26th, 1st 27th, 1st 28th, 1st 29th, 1st 30th, 1st 31st, 1st 32nd, 1st 33rd, 1st 34th, 1st 35th, 1st 36th, 1st 37th, 1st 38th, 1st 39th, 1st 40th, 1st 41st, 1st 42nd, 1st 43rd, 1st 44th, 1st 45th, 1st 46th, 1st 47th, 1st 48th, 1st 49th, 1st 50th, 1st 51st, 1st 52nd, 1st 53rd, 1st 54th, 1st 55th, 1st 56th, 1st 57th, 1st 58th, 1st 59th, 1st 60th, 1st 61st, 1st 62nd, 1st 63rd, 1st 64th, 1st 65th, 1st 66th, 1st 67th, 1st 68th, 1st 69th, 1st 70th, 1st 71st, 1st 72nd, 1st 73rd, 1st 74th, 1st 75th, 1st 76th, 1st 77th, 1st 78th, 1st 79th, 1st 80th, 1st 81st, 1st 82nd, 1st 83rd, 1st 84th, 1st 85th, 1st 86th, 1st 87th, 1st 88th, 1st 89th, 1st 90th, 1st 91st, 1st 92nd, 1st 93rd, 1st 94th, 1st 95th, 1st 96th, 1st 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## PETER'S UNION



the most durable and economical  
**PNEUMATIC**

for  
**RICKSHAWS AND MOTOR CARS.**

Representative for China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM.**

Hongkong, 1st September, 1913.



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Hongkong, 1st September, 1913.

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SCHROEDER'S**

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Representative for China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

1910.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, 1ST FLOOR.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1913.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

The *Imperial*, with the Mails from London (via Siberia) of Wednesday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th inst., is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 7th inst.

The United States Mails for Korea have been transferred to the *s.s. Australia*, due here on Monday, the 8th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Draper	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Draper	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Draper	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji	Draper	Friday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Draper	Friday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Japan via Yokohama	Draper	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji	Draper	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Draper	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Draper	Friday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.

Philippine Islands, Angkor, Yap, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Hebrides, Matupi, Tasmania, New Zealand, S. and W. Australia via Brisbane	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Japan via Yokohama	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Draper	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow	Draper	Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.

SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELALD, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEK, EGYPT, and EUROPE via MARSEILLE (Late Letters 11 to Noon Extra postage 10 cents)	Draper	Registration 10.15 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Draper	Registration 10.15 A.M.
Wellington and Tientsin	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Draper	Registration 10.15 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Draper	Registration 10.15 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
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Swatow and Amoy	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
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SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Draper	Registration 10.15 A.M.
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SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Draper	Registration 10.15 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
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Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Draper	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.

**COMMERCIAL**

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

September 4th.

ON LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2-
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2-
Credita, at 4 months' sight	2-
Documentary 12 months' sight	2-
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	25 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	25 1/2
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	203
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credita, at 60 days' sight	49 1/2
ON BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	148 1/2
Bank, on demand	149
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	148 1/2
Bank, on demand	149
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	97
ON MANILA:	
On demand	98
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	98 1/2
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand	120 1/2
ON HAIPHONG:	
On demand	14 1/2 pm.
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	77 1/2
ON BANGKOK:	
On demand	77 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$32.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	27 1/2

**SUBSIDIARY COINS.**

Chinese	20 cents pieces	per cent.
Chinese	10 "	\$7.41 discount.
Hongkong	20 "	\$7.58 "
Hongkong	10 "	\$6.34 "
Hongkong	10 "	\$5.27 "

**MAILS VIA SIBERIA.**

London	15th	August 30th
Shanghai	16th	September 1st

**SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.**

HONGKONG 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$179 1/2, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 125, sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$9 1/2, sales	5 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$51, sales	5 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51, sales	5 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	50,000	\$50	all	\$51, sales	5 p.c.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 105	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	56,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 105	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$6.60	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$13 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$125	5 p.c.
Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited	15,000	P. 10	all	\$84, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$25 1/2, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$2, buyers	9 1/2 p.c.
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$10	all	\$13, sales	
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$168, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$148, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$160, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$5	Tls. 137 1/2	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$53	\$100	\$76, sales	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$20	\$190, @ Ex 73	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$15	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$75	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$9, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$45, buyers	7 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 87	
West Point Building Co., Limited	15,500	\$50	all	\$72, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Masterpiece tot Mija, Bosch-on	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 26, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$0	
Heavood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1	all	\$6	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$8	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$10	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5	
Pulpes et Papeteries de Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50	all	\$20, sellers	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$37	3 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$35	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$9	5 p.c.
Loe-las Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$33	7 1/2 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$29 1/2, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 profit	\$25	all	\$75	1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$137 1/2	6 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	all	\$37, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	60,000	\$25	all	\$22	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25	
Fowell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$11, sellers	4 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$1.60, buyers	
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$51, buyers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.

Para Rubber in London ... 3 1/2 per lb.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 737,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERRON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

**TO-MORROW**

9.15 p.m.—Grand Concert and Variety Entertainment at the Theatre Royal.

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS.**

Wednesday, 10th Sept.—5 p.m.—U.S.R.C. Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club Ground.

Wednesday, 24th Sept.—Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

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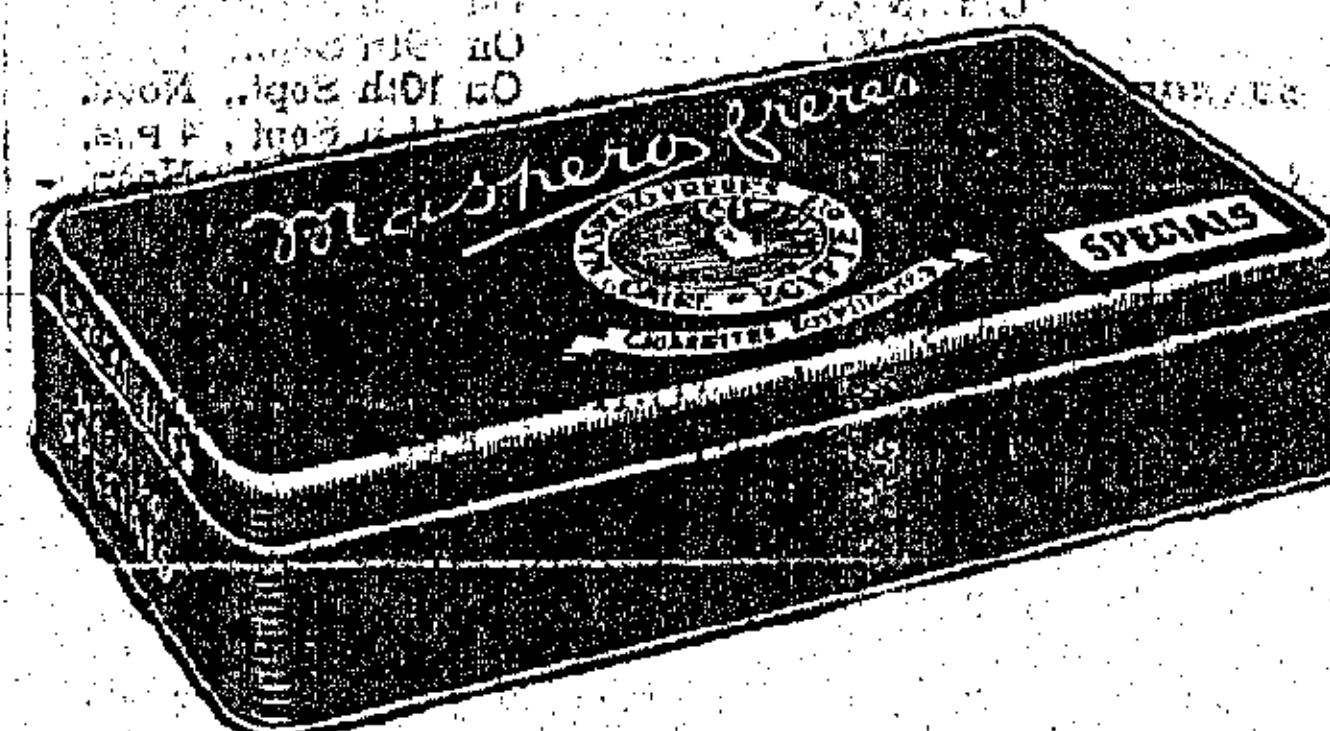
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